The People's Korea

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The World's Largest Nampo Barrage Completed with Self-Support

See related articles and photos on pages 4 & 5

The world's largest Nampo Barrage was completed on June 24 as a grand ceremony to mark the completion of the barrage was held in the presence of President Kim Il Sung and DPRK's high ranking party and government officials including People's Armed Forces Minister O Jin U, Premier Kang Song San, Vice President Pak Sung Chol.

Invited the ceremony were Senegalese President Adbou Diouf, His Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Secretary General Alexander Grey Zulu of the United National Independence Party of Zambia and their entourages.

The Nampo Barrage, unprecedented in its kind and scale, was built on the technique, design, material and manpower of the DPRK at the cost of some $4,000 million as a main project of the country's grand nature-remaking plan to attain the 10-point targets of socialist economic construction to be attained in the 1980s.

In this difficult and vast project, a gigantic dam with 3 locks (each can pass 2,000, 20,000 and 50,000 dead weight tonnage class ships) and 36 sluices on an 8 kilometres section of the rough sea was constructed by moving over 15 million cubic metres of earth, tamping the section with more than 16 million cubic metres of stones and gravel.

The barrage construction, in which some 3 divisions of the Korean People's Army soldiers were mobilized as a main force, was launched in May 1981 and completed in a short time of 5 years to display the magnificent might of the independent national economy of the DPRK.

The artificial lake of 372 square kilometres, 14m in depth, created as a result of the barrage construction will supply sufficient agricultural water to some 300,000 hectares of tideland-turned soil of the west coast area, and completely solve the industrial and drinking water problem and prevent any drought and flood damage to the Taedong River banks.

A large ring-shape railway line has come into being to further develop the nation's ship and railway transportation and improve the people's living.

A long canal will be constructed on

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An overall view of the Nampo Barrage. The 8-kilometre-long dam, consisting of 3 locks and 36 sluices, stretches from Unryul-gun, S. Hwanghae Province, to the opposite river-bank in Nampo City. A railway, a motor-way and walkway run along the dam.

Malian Leader's Korea Visit Ends with Accord on Joint Ventures

Malian President Moussa Traore wound up his 4-day official visit to Pyongyang after agreeing on joint ventures in agriculture and industry and holding two-session summit talks with President Kim Il Sung, who sent off the visiting envoy with a warm hug on June 29.

His state trip, the second visit since he became the head of state, culminated in a joint communique, which reaffirmed their ties and called for expanding solidarity among non-aligned and developing nations across the world. **(See the communique on page 3)**

The agreement on joint ventures in agriculture and industry which was signed by both side's ministers in charge of external economic cooperation, it is observed, is aimed at helping stimulate the economy of Mali which has been sluggish, as one of the DPRK's measures to strengthen South-South cooperation.

Actually, in a banquet speech, President Kim, stressed that "an urgent task" developing countries has to discharge is "doing away with the economic backwardness and povety left over by imperialist colonial rule and achieving economic self-support." **(See his speech on page 2)**

Highly evaluating this stand maintained by Pyongyang over the past years, Mr. Traore said at the same banquet, "The DPRK has made a substantial contribution to the struggle of the Third World peoples against backwardness." **(See his speech on page 2)**

In the face-to-face talks which were proceeded in what the communique called an atmosphere of mutual understanding and friendship, the leaders informed each other of the situation of their countries and exchanged views on wide-ranged bilateral cooperation.

During his stay, the African president made an observation tour of the Pyongyang Porcelain Factory and the Rihyon Pumping Station.

It is said that they also discussed ways of promoting South-South cooperation, non-alignment questions, including the forthcoming 8th summit conference and African, Palestine and Kampuchean issues.

International problems such as aggravating economic conditions, increasing debts and continued drop of raw materials' prices were said to be among the topics taken up at the meeting.

The first visit by the Malian leader ten years ago also produced an agreement on economic and technical cooperation and the two presidents issued a joint communique, in which they criticized "imperialists."

The two nations set up diplomatic relations in October 1960, developing mutual visits on governmental level and reaching a series of agreement in various fields.

The Republic of Mali was one of the co-movers at the 30th U.N. General Assembly in 1975 Pyongyang's resolution which demanded a peaceful settlement of Korea's reunification through withdrawal of the foreign forces from the peninsula.

WPK & Zambian Party Agree

It was unanimously decided to develop bilateral ties when officials of the Workers' Party of Korea and the United National Independence Party of Zambia met for talks on June 25. This came after 17 years of close contacts.

The Zambian delegation, headed by Alexander Grey Zulu, Secretary General of the Zambian party, who were visiting Pyongyang from June 23 to 27, were received by President Kim Il Sung on June 25.

A joint communique was issued supporting the policies and initiatives of both countries and codemning terrorist acts against African countries. America's terrorist actions against Libya were also cited. **(See the joint communique on page 3)**

They maintained that sanctions should be taken to isolate the Botha regime and urged "the United States and its Western allies to stop their interference in the internal affairs of southern Africa."

The two parties called upon non-aligned countries to promote South-South cooperation as a step to "do away with economic backwardness and poverty" and to "establish a new international economic order."

Presidential Message to Chinese Leader

President Kim Il Sung, concurrently serving as General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, in a message dated June 30, congratulated Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on the 65th birthday of his party, hoping the traditional ties to be deepened more than ever.

Stressing the historical significance of the party founding, he said, "The fraternal Chinese people under the correct leadership of the CPC have made big progress in the efforts to realize four

(Continued on page 8, col.2)

WPK Central Committee Greets Mr. Brandt

PYONGYANG June 30 (KCNA) – The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent warm congratulations to Willy Brandt upon his reelection as President of the Socialist International at its 17th congress.

In its message of greetings dated June 26, the WPK Central Committee wished the president new success in his future work for preventing the danger of a nuclear war, safeguarding world peace and security, promoting friendship among peoples and achieving social progress.

We Are Comrades-in-arms in the Same Ranks of the Non-aligned Movement

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on June 26 in honour of Moussa Traore, General Secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union and President of the Republic of Mali, on an official visit to Korea, and made a speech.

Saying that President Moussa Traore is the old acquaintance and an intimate friend of the Korean people, President Kim Il Sung goes on:

Your current visit to our country will contribute to developing the fine relations of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples to a higher stage, and to strengthening the unity and solidarity of the non-aligned movement.

Today the developing countries, including African countries which have embarked on the road of creating a new life, are facing an urgent task of doing away with the economic backwardness and poverty left over by imperialist colonial rule and achieving economic self-support.

Economic self-support is the material basis for a country's independence and sovereignty and is the only way to national prosperity.

The struggle of the African peoples for economic self-reliance is encountering many obstacles and difficulties because of the imperialists' obstructions. Social problems such as economic backwardness and diseases in African countries are the evil aftermaths of imperialist colonial rule and the product of the crafty neo-colonial policy. Nevertheless, misusing their difficulties, the imperialists and colonialists are putting pressure on them, bringing economic disorder and overtly continuing aggression, interference, sabotage and subversive actions.

The recent barbarous bombing against Libya on the part of the U.S. imperialists and the provocative military attacks by the South African racists against the frontline countries have clearly shown how persistently and arrogantly the imperialists and colonialists are attempting so as to prevent their colonial ruling system from crumbling and block the independent development of the African countries.

We sternly condemn the imperialists and South African racialists for their criminal acts of aggression and intervention against the African peoples and support in every way their just struggle for the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

The Korean and Malian peoples are comrades-in-arms who are advancing in the same ranks of the non-aligned movement. It is the common duty of our two peoples to fight for the strengthening and development of this movement. Joining their efforts with all the peoples of the non-aligned countries, our two peoples must work hard to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the non-aligned movement, effect South-South cooperation on the principle of collective self-reliance, establish a new international economic order and to solve other urgent problems facing this movement successfully.

The Malian people have courageously advanced along the road which they themselves chose, in order to build a new, independent Mali.

Under the leadership of Your Excellency President Moussa Traore and full of confidence in their victory, the Malian people are now working hard to implement the decisions of the Second Regular Congress of the Malian People's Democratic Union and, in particular, are concentrating their effort on agricultural production to attain self-sufficiency in food.

We highly appreciate the just struggle of the Malian people and are convinced that your people will unfailingly build a new prosperous Mali by their own efforts.

The government and people of the Republic of Mali which are invariably pursuing an anti-imperialist and non-aligned foreign policy, recognized the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the only legitimate government of the Korean people. They have continually developed state relations with our republic and are making every effort in the international sphere to support our people's cause of national reunification. We always remember this and are grateful for it.

Our people are proud to have such close friends as the Malian people in Africa. In the future, too, as in the past, we shall value our friendship with you and make everything possible to extend and develop the cooperative relations between our two countries.

DPRK Has Substantially Contributed to the Struggle of the 3rd World Peoples

Speech of President Moussa Traore

Moussa Traore, General Secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union and President of the Republic of Mali, spoke at the grand banquet arranged by President Kim Il Sung on June 26.

Expressing thanks to President Kim Il Sung and to the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean Government for the invitation extended him to pay his second visit to Korea, he said:

The genuine goodwill and friendly sentiments we feel each time we meet the cadres and people of your glorious country eloquently show the height of the relations established between our two countries.

Your people created for us everywhere an atmosphere of popular joy and expressed the same friendly sentiments at all places.

I believe that our visit taking place in an excellent atmosphere of unanimity of views existing between our two countries will contribute to strengthening the friendly and cooperative relations that continue so splendidly between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Mali.

This visit will also be a good occasion for us to congratulate the courageous people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea upon the great achievements they have made in building a new Korea under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Indeed, the Korean people have developed their once backward economy into a modern one relying on their creative labour and talent and turned the DPRK into an industrial state.

Furthermore, the DPRK has made a substantial contribution to the struggle of the Third World peoples against backwardness.

Great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, your country has also made a great contribution to the cause of peace and security in Asia and the world.

The DPRK chose the road of dialogue and negotiation to reunify Korea independently.

The three principles and 5-point policy for the reunification of the country and the proposal for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the 10-point policy of the unified state clearly reflect the peaceful stand of your country.

I assure you that the Malian people, their party the People's Democratic Union and the government of Mali support the just peace policy pursued by the Workers' Party of Korea under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In fact, our two countries faithful to the purpose and principles of the non-aligned movement are making a constant contribution to developing international relations as a whole so as to deepen understanding among peoples and create a peaceful atmosphere.

We in Africa are witnessing wanton violence in South Africa.

The Pretoria racist regime continues murdering black people and is further intensifying aggressive acts against the frontline states.

We highly appreciate so great assistance and support rendered by the DPRK to the just struggle of African peoples for their freedom and independence.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Mali established friendly and cooperative relations 25 years ago and have consistently developed and strengthened them.

Our current visit will undoubtedly mark a new stage in the constant development of such relations.

Availing myself of this occasion, I, in the name of the people, the People's Democratic Union and the government of Mali, express heartfelt thanks to the Workers' Party of Korea and the government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for their precious aid and assistance to us in economic construction.

(Continued from page 3)

sovereignty and neutrality.

The Malian side congratulated the valiant Korean people upon the brilliant successes registered in socialist economic construction under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung.

The Malian side expressed support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and all other concrete peace proposals made by the DPRK.

The Korean side hailed the excellent successes made by the valiant Malian people in the struggle for building a new Mali under the correct guidance of their outstanding leader President Moussa Traore.

The Korean side voiced support to the struggle of the Malian people for defending the sovereignty of the country and achieving the complete liberation of Africa.

The two heads of state pointed to the aggravation of the international economic relations, increasing debts of developing countries and continued drop of the prices of raw materials, and stressed the need to further expand solidarity among the developing countries to establish a new equitable and permanent international economic order.

His Excellency General Moussa Traore expressed deep thanks to President Kim Il Sung and the entire Korean people for the particularly warm welcome accorded the delegation and himself during the stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

General Moussa Traore, General Secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union and President of the Republic of Mali, kindly invited President Kim Il Sung to pay an official goodwill visit to the Republic of Mali.

The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date of the visit will be fixed through a diplomatic channel.

On Improving and Strengthening the Training Of Technical Personnel and Rapidly Developing Science and Technology

Speech of President Kim Il Sung (Excerpts)

Rodong Sinmun on June 13 devoted its first two pages to the full text of "On Improving and Strengthening the Training of Technical Personnel and Rapidly Developing Science and Technology," the historic concluding speech of President Kim Il Sung at the Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on June 13, 1961, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of its publication. Follow excerpts from the speech:

The work points to the problems arising in improving and strengthening the training of technical personnel.

It says that many more factory colleges whose advantages have been proved through practice should be set up and strengthened to lift the quality of education.

Noting that the factory colleges set up in those days proved through the course of their running in nine months that they were not inferior to full-time regular universities but were advantageous in various respects, it says that the factory colleges constitute a very superior form of education in bringing up many competent technical personnel well equipped with theory and practice.

The work further says:

Unless we bring up a large number of competent technical personnel among workers by developing the factory colleges, it is impossible to meet demand for technicians which is steadily increasing, keeping pace with the development of the national economy.

The factory colleges are favourable to the solution of the problem of labour force, an acute problem, because they help workers study without divorcing them from production.

If many factory colleges are set up, workers can settle down in their work because everyone of them has an opportunity to study, while on the job.

To strengthen factory colleges would effect a great turn in production.

If industrial establishments have their own factory colleges, production would markedly increase as the cultural and technical level of workers would be raised.

Developing factory colleges is very favourable also to lessening the burden of the state.

The work lays stress on the need to intensify the political and ideological education of students and improve the quality of education at full-time regular universities, while developing factory colleges.

The work says that in order to bring up able men universities should select good people and intensify their political and ideological education during their school days to make them have a firm readiness and determination to do their best in society after graduation from universities.

What is most important in education at universities is to get students possess a high level of ideology, in other words, party spirit, class spirit and popular spirit, says the work.

It refers in detail to problems arising in rapidly developing the country's sciences and technology.

If we bring sciences and technology up to the world level and develop economy by an effective use of our inexhaustible domestic raw materials and natural resources, it notes, our country would be turned into a rich and powerful industrial state and a bright prospect for the happy life of the entire people in the north and the south would open.

The work lays particular stress on the issue of liquidating flunkeyism and dogmatism and establishing *Juche* in scientific research and education.

The work further says:

Establishing *Juche* in scientific research means developing sciences and technology to make an effective use of our raw materials and resources in keeping with the trend of the development of modern sciences and technology.

By so doing, can we make the entire people lead an affluent life with our own raw materials and resources. Otherwise, it will be impossible for our people to lead a rich life or make development. This is why we should pave the way to live in an independent way by developing sciences and technology by all means to make an effective development and utilization of our own natural resources.

We should not follow chauvinism on the excuse of establishing *Juche* in education and scientific research, notes the work, and stresses:

We should develop our own sciences and technology, while eagerly learning from and introducing developed sciences and technology and fine experience of other countries.

But we should not swallow up others' things whole no matter how advanced and fine they may be. To swallow up things of other countries whole means falling to dogmatism. We must never mechanically introduce things which do not suit the specific conditions of our country. We must introduce developed sciences and technology of other countries and their fine experience in conformity with the actual conditions to our country. We must introduce them to be beneficial to the development of our sciences and technology and the development and effective utilization of our own raw materials and resources.

Korea-Mali Joint Communique

PYONGYANG June 29 (KCNA) – A joint communique between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Mali was signed in Pyongyang on June 29.

The joint communique signed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Moussa Traore, General Secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union and President of the Malian People's Democratic Union and President of the Republic of Mali, says:

Upon the invitation of His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, His Excellency General Moussa Traore, General Secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union and President of the Republic of Mali, paid an official goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from June 26 to 29, 1986.

General Moussa Traore and the delegation members accompanying him were accorded a particularly warm and enthusiastic welcome, an expression of close friendship and deep respect linking the Korean and Malian peoples.

During the visit to Korea, talks were held between Marshal Kim Il Sung and General Moussa Traore.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and friendship.

During the visit, His Excellency General Moussa Traore and the delegation accompanying him saw important socio-economic successes made by the Korean people.

At the talks the two heads of state informed each other of the situation in their respective countries and exchanged wide-range views on cooperation between the two countries and international issues.

The two sides reaffirmed their will to strengthen friendship and diversify cooperation in bilateral field on the basic of mutual accommodation and in the framework of exemplary South-South cooperation.

In this connection the two sides agreed to make all efforts to consolidate and develop cooperation in the present plans.

In connection with the international issue, the two heads of state reclarified their views on the need to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the non-aligned movement in conformity with its principle and purpose so that it may play a more active role in the solution of international problems and the strengthening of world peace and security.

The two sides expressed the belief that the 8th Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries to open in Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe, would be held successfully thanks to the joint efforts of the non-aligned countries.

The two heads of state reaffirmed their firm solidarity with the peoples of Namibia and South Africa in their just liberation struggle.

The two heads of state strongly condemned the aggressive and subversive acts of South Africa against the front-line states.

In connection with the Middle East problem, the two heads of state reaffirmed that a fair and permanent solution to it lies in recognizing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

The two heads of state reaffirmed their support to respect for the right of the Kampuchean people to self-determination and their independence,

(Continued on page 2)

Joint Communique on Korean Visit by UNIPZ Del.

PYONGYANG June 28 (KCNA) – A joint communique on the visit of the delegation of the United National Independence Party of Zambia headed by Secretary General Alexander Grey Zulu to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was issued in Pyongyang on June 27.

The joint communique says that Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received and had a talk with the delegation of the United National Independence Party of Zambia about matters of mutual concern between the two parties and two countries.

During its visit to Korea talks between the delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the United National Independence Party of Zambia were held in a comradely, friendly and cordial atmosphere, it notes, and stresses:

The UNIPZ delegation expressed once again firm support and solidarity for the position of the Workers' Party of Korea on the withdrawal of foreign troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea and the initiative of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army for talks between the military authorities involving the Minister of People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the commander in chief of the U.N. Forces in south Korea and the defence minister of south Korea for the relaxation of the tension in the north and the south of Korea.

The UNIPZ delegation reclarified its resolute support to the reunification policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the proposal for cohosting the 24th Olympic Games in 1988.

The WPK delegation estimated the role played by the UNIPZ in the struggle vehemently opposing and condemning the destablization policy of the South African racist regime toward Angola and Mozambique and supported the measures of the Zambian government and people which issued a military mobilization order to counter all sorts of aggressive and subversive machinations of the South African racist regime against Zambia.

Both sides sternly denounced the South African racist regime for its recent air raids on Angola, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia, front-line states.

Such state terrorism can be seen in the barbarous air raid on Libya, too.

The two sides maintained once again that all forms of support should be given to the struggle of the South West Africa People's Organization and the African National Congress of South Africa for national independence and the liberation of the country and sanctions be taken to isolate the South African racist regime and urged. The United States and its western allies to stop their interference in the internal affairs of Southern Africa.

Both sides called upon the non-aligned countries to strengthen South-South cooperation under the banner of collective self-reliance to do away with economic backwardness and poverty and realise the complete sovereignty of the nation and held that the non-aligned movement should continue to strive to establish a new international economic order based on the principles of independence, equality and mutual benefit.

Nampo Barrage Completed:

A grand ceremony for the completion of the Nampo Barrage was held on June 24 in the presence of President Kim Il Sung.

The Nampo Barrage has been built across an 8-km section of rough sea in the short period of five years.

Nampo Barrage consists of a main dam, 3 locks and 36 spillways and auxiliary spillways. A railway, a motorway and a walkway run along side the dam.

The dam is the longest in the world. Those of the Panama and Suez canals are both 1 km less and the Rance Hydroelectric power generator in France is about 1.75 km. less.

No. 1 lock gate is for ships of the 2,000-ton class. No. 2 lock gate is for ships with a transportation capacity of 50,000 tons and No. 3 lock gate is for 20,000-ton ships.

The Nampo Barrage is the first and biggest in the world as it has three locks which allow ships of the 50,000 tons class to pass.

The Volga-Don canal is capable of taking only 5,000-ton class ships, while the River Danube lock can only handle 10,000 and 1,000-ton ships.

In contrast to the five years it took to construct, the Suez and Panama canals took ten years and the Japanese planned 2nd Panama canal is expected to take ten years, even using the latest technology.

Locks No. 2 and 3 are hundreds of meters long and have side-sluices weighing over 1,000 tons. Two of the world's largest swing bridges are also to be found here and they accommodate the railway, motorway and walkway.

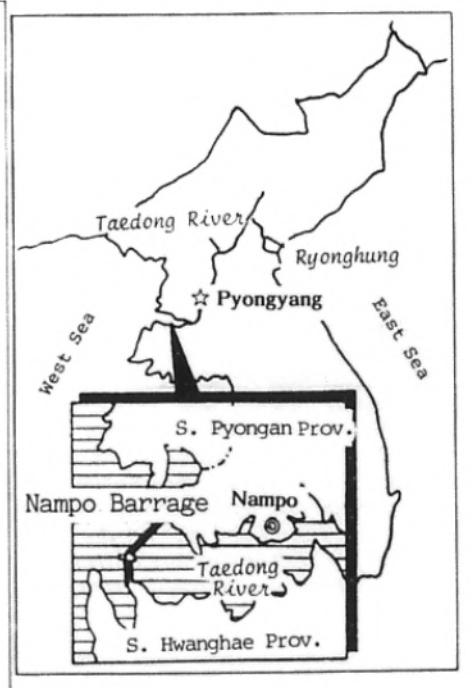
All the sluices and swing bridges are operated telemechanically and the daily traffic capability runs into millions of tons.

The construction cost $4,000 million and involved the moving of over 15 million cubic meters of earth. More than two million cubic meters of concrete were used and more than 16 million cubic meters of stones and gravel had to be excavated.

It should be pointed out that the designs, the techniques and the materials were all provided by the DPRK.

Up until now projects like this have always had the help of advanced countries. The United Kingdom helped with the Suez canal; France and the U.S. did likewise when the Panama canal was being built, and Japan will be assisting when the 2nd Panama canal gets underway.

The construction of the Nampo Barrage was detailed at the 1981, Oct. 4–6, Fourth Plenary Meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the WPK as one of four projects which will change the look of the country. Included in the four projects is the construction of a new huge multi-purpose power station at Taechon and the creation of 500,000 hectares of land which will support grain cultivation.



Wise Guidance of President And Young Leader

This monumental achievement has been completed thanks to the hard work of Korean People's Army soldiers and the construction workers who helped build it, to the entire population for their support and to President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il for their guidance.

President Kim Il Sung first had the idea for the Nampo Barrage during the Fatherland Liberation War (1950-1953).

In April 1952, he visited Kim Il Sung University and mapped out a plan for post-war rehabilitation and construction. A project to build a big canal linking the rivers Taedong and Ryonghung was envisaged.

In the 1980's he authorized the implementation of his plan and insisted that only Korean materials and techniques be used.

On November 23, 1980, he called a meeting of officials and scientists involved in hydrolic engineering and stressed the need to correctly choose the site of the barrage on a scientific basis. He also explained the purpose of its construction.

On several occasions he examined the designs of the barrage and taught the designers and scientists many ways of solving the difficult problems of construction one by one.

In May 1981, he saw to it that the People's Army undertook the construction of the Nampo Barrage and built it as an edifice of eternal value to be handed down to posterity.

On May 22, 1981, he toured the area and visited several spots before determining the exact site of the barrage.

He told officials that the construction of the Nampo Barrage, which involved damming off an eight km. section of rough sea was an unprecedentedly vast and difficult project.

He proposed a unique Korean method of civil engineering which would allow the barrage to be constructed in a shorter time. Although the construction of the Nampo Barrage was a Herculian project that should have taken scores of years to complete, he personally indicated ways of building the cofferdam, the locks and the main dam using large iron boats and box shaped precast structures, thereby allowing the construction to be completed within five years.

He made sure that all the conditions for the construction were met and that the living conditions of the builders were satisfactory.

He visited the construction site in September 1985 as the project entered its final stage and came up with an ingenious plan which allowed the remainder of the work to be completed more quickly and qualitatively.

Mr. Kim Jong Il, who regarded the realization of President Kim Il Sung's idea as a primary objective, also contributed to the construction.

He first visited the site in April 1983 and gave instruction and encouragement

(Continued on page 5)

Economic Advantages

There have been many spin-off economic advantages as a result of this collosal project. The benefits are detailed below:

Transportation

A railway, a motorway and a walkway have been laid out on the 8 km long dam. They shorten traveling time considerably. It now takes about 20 minutes to travel from Nampo to Unryul in South Hwanghae Province by car. Previously it took 8 hours.

With a motorway and a railway on the dam of the barrage a new circular railway has been built in the west coastal areas.

Both Nampo and Songrim ports on the west coast are now able to accomodate big and small ships because of the deeper water. A big canal links industrial and grain producing areas from Nampo to Sunchon, Tokchon and Chaeryong.

Sunchon is located on the upper Taedong, where anthracite coal is produced along with three million tons of cement for export every year. Sunchon's export capacity will now be significantly enhanced now that 50,000

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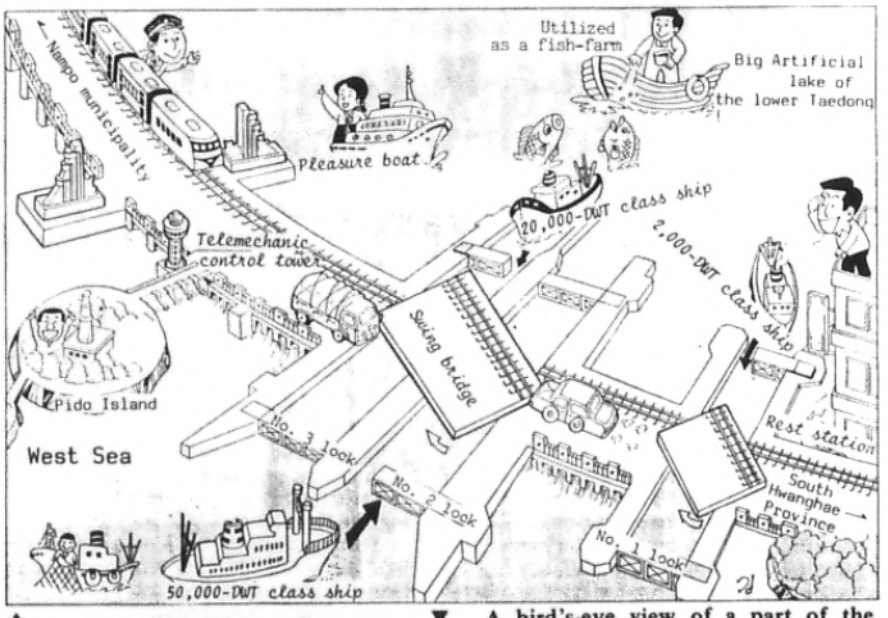


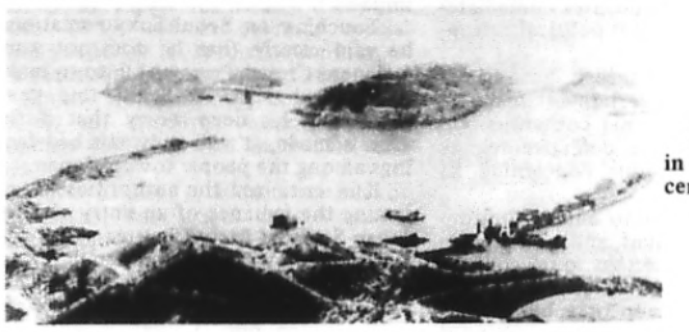
▲ **Brief Sketch of Nampo Barrage**

▼ **A bird's-eye view of a part of the Nampo Barrage.**

Korea Sees Rosy Prospects for Future

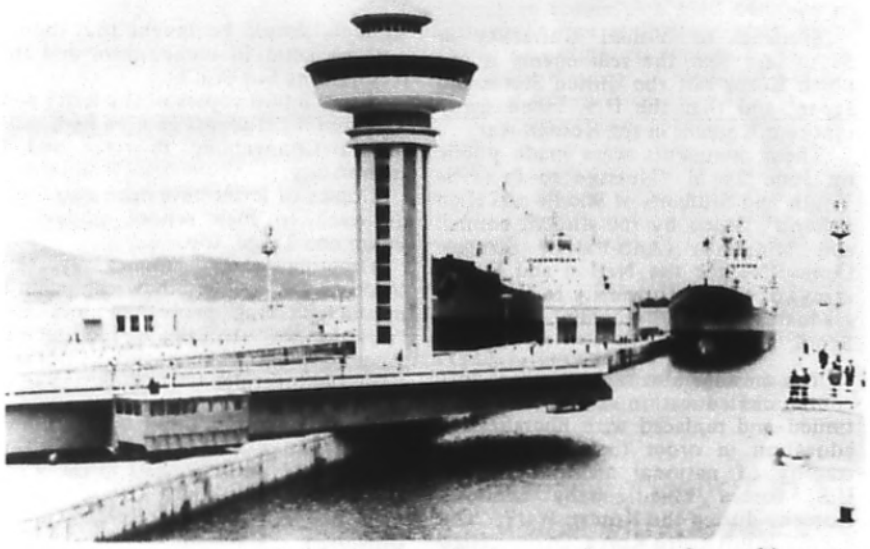
Major Events

The construction site of the locks immediately after the start of work (February, 1982)



Damming work in full swing (December, 1982)

Filling work of the locks with water started (December, 1983)



A swing bridge controlled by a telemechanic control tower when a ship passes a lock.

A train running on the main dam of the Nampo Barrage.

May, 1981	President Kim Il Sung personally went to the spot and chose the site of the Nampo Barrage. Construction work starts.
October	Four major tasks of construction presented – reclaiming 300,000 hectares of tideland, bringing 200,000 hectares of new land under plough and building the Nampo Barrage and the Taechon Power Station. (at the 4th Plenary Meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the WPK)
January,1982	Full-scale construction work starts.
September	150-ton class crane ship "Lock No. 1" launched.
April, 1983	Secretary Kim Jong Il gave on-the-spot working guidance at the lock gate.
December	Temporary dike completed.
April, 1984	Secretary Kim Jong Il gave on-the-spot working guidance.
April 1985	President Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance.
September	President Kim Il Sung accompanied by Secretary Kim Jong Il gave on-the-spot guidance.
October	The main structures including the locks and spillways completed.
November	Success in a test operation of the gate of lock No.1.
December	Success in no-load test operation of 31 sluices.
January,1986	Successful filling of the locks Nos.2 and 3 with water.
February	Success in installing the swing bridge connecting locks Nos.2 and 3
February	The first stage canal project started to feed the vast reclaimed tideland with water from the River Taedong.
April	The damming of the last section of the main dam completed. (Nampo municipality and South Hwanghae Province linked together by the dam and the River Taedong made navigable for 40,000-DWT class ships.)
May	The memorial pillars, groups of sculptures and a monument, all with deep ideological and artistic content, erected and the road on the dam paved and the rails laid.
June	The barrage completed.

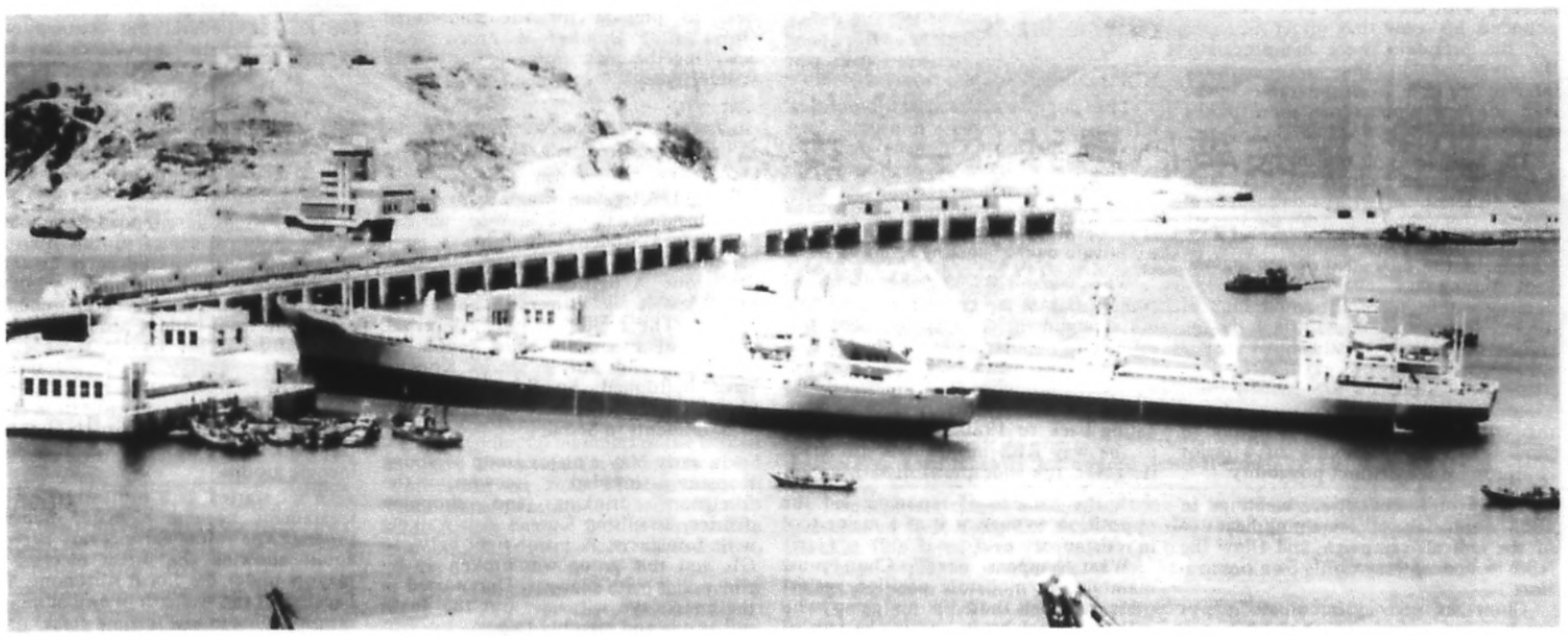
(Continued from page 4)

to the workers. He advocated that the construction time be reduced from tens of years, as forecast, to several years as he believed that the workers possessed the wisdom and power to do so.

He was instrumental in the formation and organization of a group of scholars and technicians who were to solve the difficult problems of construction as they arose without outside help.

Since the project was started he has kept himself familiar with the whole process, providing instruction where required and facilities and materials when necessary. He has paid particular attention to the lives of the people working there.

The Nampo Barrage will significantly improve the lives of the Korean people, by satisfying tremendous economic and recreational needs.



New Campaign against U.S.

Students of Yonsei University in Seoul said that the real enemy is not north Korea but the United States and Japan, and that the U.S. killed many innocent Koreans in the Korean War.

These comments were made public on June 24 in "Message to Patriotic Youth and Students of Middle and High Schools" issued by the student council and Minmintu (Anti-Fascist Struggle Committee for the Nation and Democracy) of Yonsei University to some 600 graduates of "S" middle school in Seoul.

The message also said, "Current anti-communist education should be discontinued and replaced with liberalization education in order to cope with the tragedy of national division, " "The U.S. forces killed many innocent Koreans during the Korean War", "Our enemy is not north Korea. Democratization of the society and independent reunification will be achieved when we oust the military dictatorship and U.S. forces."

They also argued in the letter why students should be taught that there is nothing good in communism and that it is nothing but evil."

Some 3,000 copies of the letter were also sent to students at nine high schools in Chungchong Province and in Inchon city.

Copies of letter have been also found delivered to high school students in Pusan and Taegu, too.

Greeting their summer vacation, students are waging a new campaign to persuade young people to join anti-"government" struggles by sending messages to them while staging demonstrations and meetings.

In addition to young students, copies of the letter will also be mailed to farmers and poor laborers in the urban area, according to south Korean papers.

In line with the campaign by Yonsei University students, Minmintu at Kookmin University on June 26 also distributed printed materials, containing anti-"government" and anti-American messages to several high schools in Seoul.

Popular Uprising Will Occur If Chon Fails to Accept Direct System: Kim Yong Sam

Opposition leader Kim Yong Sam on July 1 warned that south Korea would face another military coup or a bloody popular uprising unless the south Korean authorities accept an opposition-initiated constitutional amendment supporting a direct election of the president.

Speaking at a luncheon meeting with the Seoul Foreign Correspondents' Club under the title of "Let's open the door for national reconciliation," he also demanded that the authorities immediately release "some 1,000 political prisoners".

In his 20-minute speech, he warned, "A constitutional amendment made in the absence of national consensus will only give birth to a defective regime burdened with doubts concerning its legitimacy.

"If we should fail to amend the constitution by agreement, and consequently fail to democratize our country peacefully, I can say... that there will be either a military coup or a bloody popular revolt", said the 58-year-old opposition leader.

After months of oppositions' campaign for direct presidential system, south Korean politial groups agreed late of June to set up "a special parliamentary committee" to draft a new constitution before the end of this year.

He said, "If it ever becomes evident that the intention behind the present regime's constitutional revision is not for democratization, we will have no choice but to suspend the dialogue and negotiations."

Kim pointed out that "80 to 90 percent" of the people surveyed by the NKDP wish to pick their president "by our own hands".

He proposed a meeting of the five top leaders of the ruling and opposition camps to solve the "current political impasse".

Touching on Seoul-Tokyo relations, he said clearly that he does not want Japanese Crown Prince Akihito to make an official visit to Seoul this year, expressing his deep worry that if the visit is made, it will only stir bad feelings among the people toward Japan.

Kim criticized the authorities for rejecting the issuance of an entry visa for Japan Socialist Party Chairman Ishibashi Masashi who wants to visit Seoul.

"The government denied to issue the visa on the sole reason that I made the invitation to him. I think it is utterly ridiculous. I've heard, however, that the government has an intention to allow him to come here after the Japanese elections on July 6. I believe the visit will be realized," he added.

It was the first time in seven years that Kim held a press conference with the representatives of international news media based in Seoul.

S. Korea Sees Rise in Socio-Political Risk: Survey (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

In the wake of Chun's April 30 statement, Roh and other party leaders have come under increasing criticism by the rank and life DJP Assemblymen. As one assemblyman, Lim Bang-hyun put it, "some leading officers have spoiled state affairs in some cases, eager for fame or excessive loyalty." There has long been rank and file discontent amongst about 30% of DJP assemblymen, and this at last came into the open.

We judge that Roh's leadership of the party is now vulnerable, and many observers consider he will not be the party's candidate in 1988. However, since Shultz's visit Roh has made a strong comeback. In private sessions the President was apparently told he had misread U.S. support for democracy and it was announced that in future the DJP and not the President would set policy. This was described in the press as the DJP being "given a blank check by the President to lead the nation."

Strengthened by this in a major meeting with the foreign press, Roh expounded his view that direct elections for the president were inappropriate. He once again came in for heavy internal criticism from moderates in the DJP and has toned down more recent statements.

The president of the major opposition NDP after a tour of the U.S. came back disheartened with the prospect of strong U.S. support for democratization. On the other hand the off-stage leaders of the NDP, Kim Dae-jung and Kim Young-sam, convinced that moderates within the DJP would support direct elections (and disturbed by the trend of student radicalism) urged general compromise to get the National Assembly committee to come up with a workable revised constitution. As of this writing, this initiative is having an impact and the possibility of a major compromise is a distinct possibility.

The promise of direct elections in 1988 would take all remaining heat out of the radicals campaign, and allow the NDP to concentrate on its own orgnization.

Chun has once again come across as much more progressive than his party, but until sufficient popular opposition within the ruling circles builds up, the hardliners who seemed so convincingly on the run in early May are back and trying to recapture the initiative. With the NDP in a mood to compromise, the moderates in the Government are strengthened. If the hardliners make more progress we expect some major defections from the government camp.

In this context we recommend a close watch on Kim Jong-pil's activities and his bid to be the broker for a compromise solution. For this to happen, the government party must ditch Roh, because of long-standing personal animosity dating from 1980. Kim has formed a new party out of his organization, the Society for Revitalizing Reforms. Since Kim's return from the U.S. in the Spring, he has been very busy meeting influential Koreans of government, opposition and no party, and quietly building up support for a new initiative which may be announced soon.

In late April, meetings were held with dissident leaders in which the NDP urged them not to demonstrate. Their spokesman, the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, commented: "it is natural that the democratic force can make its own demand for constitutional change after the NDP's rallies."

The popular campaign for political reforms is taking some unusual forms. One is the "boycott KBS campaign" proceeding almost by word of mouth. This was initiated in low income areas by housewives as a protest against the strong arm methods of collecting the fee by private debt collecting agencies.

Why when KBS has advertising income should a fee be necessary was the initial argument. The cause was taken up by the popular daily the Donga Ilbo and by the Christians as a protest against treatment of the Christian Radio Station and Donga Broadcasting Station dating back to 1980. The issue shifted to the way KBS mishandled the news. However, the widespread dissatisfaction with the balance of reporting led the opposition to suggest it as a major tool in resistance.

What happens next? Chun must maintain his moderate position against pressure from those in his camp who will lose most by it, and in the face of increasingly senseless violence by radical students. The President has an outstanding invitation to meet Kim Young-sam and Kim Dae-jung, a meeting which if held might produce a new moderate initiative. The NDP must tone down its extra-parliamentary campaign without appearing to concede to the Government or loosing mass support. There is every indication that the NDP has judged the popular mood well and will compromise, in the belief that they will get backing from moderates in the Government and that there would be a popular backlash against overt hardline moves.

The opposition is in a race against the count down to the Asian Games on September 20. Around this time, Korea domestic politics, radical students excepted, are expected to be suspended for the preservation of the national image. Hence, the reason we have lowered our assessment of risk for this variable slightly in our model. In fact active confrontation politics has gone no longer than most would have predicted, but would normally fade away by the end of June. The hardliners must be counting on getting three to four months of political quietness to prepare for the undoubted storm after October if progress on rewriting the constitution is not clearly visible.

Factors Affecting Non-Economic External Threats to the Country

Anti-U.S. feeling which we reported as subsiding has reemerged with a vengeance. Student and other demonstrations have taken a markedly anti-U.S. tone. A particularly virulent anti-U.S. leaflet is currently going the rounds. The feeling is not just verbal; reports of foreigners being beaten up by drunk and not so drunk Koreans have multiplied. So have reports of threatening phone calls being made to U.S. residents in Seoul.

In early May a major group of young Koreans invaded Itaewon, the foreigners' drinking and shopping district, assaulting Korean girls walking with foreigners. A major fight between GIs and this group was broken up by riot police with tear gas. Unreported in the press, eye witnesses put the death toll at one and possibly two.

Four major cultural organizations signed a joint declaration stating that to be anti-U.S. was a sign of true nationalism.

The U.S. Embassy remains isolated from events in Korea. Many Koreans believe that it is the Embassy which was responsible for the change in tone of Shultz's visit shortly after the Inchon riot which produced a very favorable statement on the ruling group, compared with the politically critical tone widely expected by both internal and external sources.

Factors Reflecting Stability of Domestic Social Conditions

The level of student protest has now become more overtly political. After the Inchon riot, students went through a prolonged process of self-criticism feeling they had been manipulated by the Government. They resolved to take more political and less violent action. However, a small minority is likely to take even more extreme steps.

The Korean human rights situation remarkably deteriorated according to the Korean Federal Bar Association's latest report, with "the wholesale detention and inhumane treatment of suspects and repression of freedom of press and entry onto campus." The opposition is now attempting to link negotiations on the constitution with an amnesty for Kim Dae-jung and the release of 1,000 political prisoners.

Social issues have tended to be masked by political issues in this quarter. That they are major and never far from the surface is shown by the boycott of the KBS issue. The origins of this boycott came from violent protests in slum areas after agents of the license fee collection company maltreated several housewives. Although technically collected every month, the collection companies attempted to extort six months' fee, which is a heavy burden for low-income groups.

What started as a protest against ill-treatement became a major political protest. The ruling party is very nervous about allowing the direct election of mayors under the Local Autonomy Bill because of the strength of anti-administration feeling in low income areas.

(Concluded)

Interview with Former S. Korean Intelligence Officer

PYONGYANG June 20 (KCNA) – Mun Yong Bin, former director of the overseas affairs headquarters of the Tongil Technical Company and special examiner of the puppet security command of south Korea, 56, who had come over to the northern half of Korea was interviewed by home and foreign reporters here yesterday.

He said that he came over to the northern half of Korea to live a worthy life, disillusioned about the society and ruling circles of the south.

He engaged in overseas intelligence mainly in Japan for nearly 10 years from 1960 and in overseas special intelligence as a special examiner of the security command from 1983.

South Korea today is a colonial society of modern version held in bondage to the United States, he said, and went on:

When a man is judged useless by Americans, his doom is irrevocably sealed, whoever he might be.

Knowing this quite well, the rulers of the south strain every nerve to win the favour of American "patrons" and see if they are going to dismiss them.

This is the same with the case of the incumbent "president" Chon Du Hwan, Ro Tae U and Kim Song Jin who have an eye on "presidency" of next term and other politicians.

The policy of the south is totally devoid of independence and it is corrupted to the core.

Mun said he was greatly shocked by the violent anti-U.S. struggle spreading in south Korea and involuntarily thought that he should at least give up service in intelligence for Americans and the Chon Du Hwan clique, if he could not fight the U.S., and his mind gradually ran towards the north.

He said he got many chances to read publications of the north, and was deeply impressed by "Biography of Kim Il Sung," "On the Juche Idea" and other great works, reading their Japanese editions in Japan.

He said he seized a chance while he was abroad on official business and came to Pyongyang, intending to do what little he could for the country and the nation, though it is a bit late.

What impressed me most deeply in Pyongyang, he said, is that in the north everything from A to Z is for the nation and the whole of society is overflowing with the national spirit. The north is the genuine fatherland, noted he, and further said:

The Tongil Technical Company where I worked is a company in charge of designing and building mainly special objects of strategic bearing on the war preparations of the U.S. and the south Korean authorities.

The Americans and the Chon Du Hwan group are now hell bent on preparations for the war of northward invasion. The underground setups and powder magazines under construction on the forefront of the south are intended for the storage of equipment to back attack battles.

Branding the "security command" as an intelligence organ which Chon Du Hwan set up with those having personal ties with him to maintain his power and foothold, Mun said: The important posts of the "agency for national security planning." held by those from the "security command".

The infrastructures of the "security command" stretch from central to local areas like octopus arms. All the work of the "security command" is kept top secret.

The special examiner is a secret agent who is not made public. His job is to provide advices indirectly and main task is to have a part in overseas operations.

He said in the middle of September last year he flew to Jakarta on a mission given by the "security command" to collect information about a high-ranking government official of the north who visit there. At that time, he continued, 5 members of a special unit organized in Kangrung area went to Jakarta to perpetrate terrorism against the government official, but failed. This special unit is guided directly by the Okinawa-based "green berets" of the U.S. Army.

Special organs in the south worked out plans not only to terrorize important persons of the north but also to kidnap diplomats, correspondents and artists and gave orders in this connection to all officials dispatched abroad.

They are promised in secret a prize of 100 million won in case they abduct diplomat above councilor level or a people's artist.

On the occasion of August 15 last year the first-stage operation was launched only to suffer a failure. Now the second-stage operation is being promoted. An order to spirit even drivers or family members of overseas

officials from the north was issued some time ago.

Saying that the operations of the south Korean puppets to destroy Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) have been going on from quite long ago, he stated: On the whole, these operations, too, are carried out in link with Japanese special organs under the manipulation of the U.S. intelligence organ on the Asian strategic line of the United States.

Chon Du Hwan is not only a murderer who massacred thousands of fellow countrymen in Kwangju alone but also a despicable wretch who select good-looking women engaged in entertainments to sport with. His eroticism puts that of Pak Jung Hi into the shade.

Saying he has realized keenly here in the north that it applies a really lenient policy to those who committed crimes like him, he called upon his colleagues engaged in intelligence service in south Korea to wash their hands of it.

He advised his colleagues not to have misunderstanding and mistrust as regards the north.

1,620 Collegians Expelled From Schools since '80

A total of 1,620 university students were learned to have been expelled from schools in connection with demonstrations and other student struggles since 1980, according to a report by the Education Ministry to the south Korean National Assembly on June 18.

The report said that the figure includes 542 in 1980, when the Kwangju Uprising took place, 290 in 1981, 209 in 1982, 332 in 1983 and 47 in 1984.

So far this year, 41 students were expelled, compared to 159 persons last year.

Seoul National University dismissed the largest number of students, 61, according to statistics available only on expellees since 1984.

Campus demonstrations occurred over 3,000 times in the past three years.

Increasing Deficit in Trade with Japan

The deficit of south Korea in trade with Japan as of May this year increased to 2,191 million dollars, or 889 million dollars greater than the figure in the like period of last year which stood at 1,302 million dollars, according to a radio report from Seoul quoting data available at the ministry of commerce and industry.

If such trend continues till the end of the year, the deficit of south Korea in trade with Japan this year will amount to 4.5 billion dollars, or 1,480 million dollars greater than last year's, said the radio.

Anti-U.S. Demo by Workers and Students

Students of Hanyang University and dismissed workers in Seoul held a demonstration on June 25, scattering more than 200 copies of printed material reading "Let us overthrow the dependent regime and oust the U.S. imperialists" and shouting "Withdraw special constitutional committee" and "Let us win wages for living."

Police arrested nine students and workers.

Police Violence Angers Citizens

Some 100 citizens encircled a police bus and expressed their anger for one and half hours in a crowded downtown market place in Seoul on June 20 in protest against a group of combat policemen's gang violence on a passer-by.

The incident was learned to have been prompted when several people saw five combat policemen beating 30-year-old Choe Pong Sop after a quarrel on a trivial thing.

Choe was on his way home with his five-year-old son when a scuffle started between him and several combat policemen.

He suffered bruises all over his body and a cut on his forehead.

According to a witness Kang Ku Chi, several combat policemen ganged up on Choe when he turned his attention to the scene, being startled by Choe's screaming.

Upon facing protests from some 20 citizens, the combat policemen hurriedly got on the bus and tried to get away only to be blocked by an ever-increasing number of angry citizens.

Citizens continued their protest, demanding a formal apology from responsible police officers and proper punitive action against the combat policemen who participated in the violence.

The police dispersed the protesting citizens encircling the police bus by dispatching another 100 combat policemen to the scene.

Dissidents Urge Release Of Moon Ik Hwan

About 20 churchmen, poets and lawyers including Ham Sok Hon, Pak Hyon Gyu, Ko Un and Li Gwak Myong on June 24 issued a statement, demanding the immediate release of all the political prisoners including Rev. Moon Ik Hwan. It also demanded constitutional revision.

In the statement titled "Our view on the political situation surrounding constitutional amendments," they stressed that it was the hope of the people and spirit of the time to put an end to the military dictatorship and establish a democratic government.

Meanwhile, 20 members of the United People's Movement for Democracy and Unification on June 27 staged an all night demonstration at their office in Changchung-dong, Seoul, demanding the immediate release of their chairman, Moon.

The sit-in continued until the evening of June 28 while the police cordoned off the office.

Seoul Demonstrates F-16s

In a rude response to the peaceful initiative by the DPRK, the south Korean authorities have recently introduced combat-ready "F-16" fighters for the first time.

Two fighters staged a demonstration in its naming ceremony June 27 in the presence of Gen. Chon Du Hwan and other top military officials, according to the Hankuk Ilbo dated June 28.

Those deployed were some of the 36 fighters to be delivered by a U.S. company, the paper added.

The U.S. forces have already deployed the fighters in bases in south Korea.

DPRK Welcomes Tourists from Capitalist Countries

HONG KONG (AP) – North Korea has opened its doors to visitors from noncommunist countries, with Hong Kong as an intermediary, but so far not many people have visited the country closed to most outsiders for so many years.

Nearly all the tourists have been Hong Kong residents, but anyone can go except citizens of the United States, Japan, Taiwan, South Africa, Israel and the Vatican, Miss Fung said.

"We have always wanted to open a tourist route to North Korea," said Elaine Fung, operations manager of Great Wall China Travel Service, one of two Hong Kong Travel agents offering North Korean tours.

She said Great Wall first contacted North Korea's International Tourist Bureau three years ago, but received no reply until last October, when company representatives were invited to Pyongyang.

When she first advertised the North Korean tours, she said some people were confused and thought the tours were to South Korea.

A tour to North Korea costs 3,800 to 4,600 Hong Kong dollars (490 to 590 U.S. dollars) and lasts eight to 12 days, depending on transportation and side trips in China.

But tourists spend only five days in North Korea. Because there are no direct transportation links between Hong Kong and North Korea, they have to travel to Peking, from where they take a 24-hour express train to Pyongyang.

So far, Great Wall and Jet-Way Travel and Tours Service so far have organized 11 tours to North Korea, each with about 20 people.

Great Wall's tour leader, Albert Ching, said most tourists were drawn by a sense of mystique about a country that long had been off-limits to most foreigners.

"They don't seem to care what they can expect in North Korea. Most of them are quite wealthy and have traveled to many places around the world," he said. "They just want to travel to North Korea because they have never been there."

"North Korea can be developed as a tourist destination with its own historical and cultural values," he added.

In Pyongyang, tourists are usually taken to the Juche (Self-Reliance) Ideology Tower and the Arch of Triumph.

The tower soars 170 meters (558 feet) above the Taedong River and was unveiled in 1982 to commemorate the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

It is made of 25,550 slabs of white granite, each representing one day in Kim's 70 years of life. There are 70 tiers and 70 slabs on the four sides.

It is crowned by a 20-meter (66-foot) torch similar to that of the Statue of Liberty in New York. Tourists can take an elevator to the top of the tower for a panoramic view of the capital.

The arch is a replica of the original Arc de Triomphe in Paris, but bigger, at 60 meters (197 feet) high and 53 meters (174 feet) wide. The French monument stands only 49 meters (162 feet) high and 45 meters (147 feet) wide.

Tourists also take a train ride to Kaesong in the south, where ginseng, a root highly valued as a medicine, is sold at bargain prices. A high-grade ginseng root that costs 3,000 to 4,000 Hong Kong dollars (385 to 513 U.S. dollars) in Hong Kong can be bought there for half the price.

"The 20 members of my tour bought nearly 120,000 Hong Kong dollars' (15,385 U.S. dollars') worth of ginseng," Ching recalled.

There's also a side trip to Panmunjom truce village to see the Demilitarized Zone dividing the two Koreas.

Ching said tour members were satisfied and not restricted during their trips and that no one has lodged any complaints.

"You don't get the impression of an iron-curtain state where officials tell you there are certain things you cannot see," he added.

EDITORIAL

Nampo Barrage Paves Way For Brighter Economic Future

At long last, the Nampo Barrage has made its gigantic appearance over an 8-kilometre section of the rough sea off the West Coast. It was officially opened by President Kim Il Sung at a ceremony there on June 24.

Along with soldiers of the People's Army and construction workers, who successfully built the barrage, were senior party and government officials, the Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, His Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and other foreign guests.

The Nampo Barrage, one of the biggest in the world, was built from north Koreans' own designs using their own manpower, materials and techniques at a cost of $4,000 million. This vast project has taken only five years to complete.

The barrage consists of a main dam, 3 locks which permit ships from the 2,000 to the 50,000 dead weight ton class to pass, and 36 spillways and auxiliary spillways. Fish routes also cross the dam at several spots.

The project involved moving over 15 million cubic metres of earth and more than 2 million cubic metres of stone and gravel.

Now that it is finished its tremendous economic potentials can be realized.

A large ring-shaped railway line has been developed on the western coastal area and a wide road has been built. Both will assist the further development of sea transport in the future. Drinking water supply problems have been solved and industry and agriculture will now be experiencing the benefits of a good supply of water. The water supply comes from a large man-made lake of fresh water which has been dammed at the estuary of the River Taedong.

In addition to the new road and rail links, a long canal will also service the areas transportation needs and will enhance standards of living and add beauty to the scenery of the country.

The successful completion of the Nampo Barrage project demonstrates the great potential of Korea's independent economy and the triumph of Juche-oriented scientific and technological skills.

The Nampo Barrage project was the brainchild of President Kim Il Sung. He first had the idea during the Korean War (1950-53) although it took until the early 1980s before his far-reaching plan was started.

In the DPRK, the entire population is working hard to fulfill the 10 long-range goals of socialist economic construction agreed on at the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in October 1980.

These long-range goals are to be attained during a new economic plan which will be announced soon. If these goals are attained, the DPRK will have matched the performance of the developed nations in economic growth and will have improved the prospects for a complete triumph of socialism.

The completion of the Nampo Barrage has paved the way for more successful economic projects in the future.

Barrage Completed

(Continued from page 1)

the East Sea of Korea in the future to connect the Taedong River on the west coast and the Ryonghung River on the east coast.

At 10:00 a.m. when President Kim Il Sung arrived at the Nampo Barrage, the band struck up welcome music, and the stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" burst forth, according to an official KCNA report.

He cut the red tape hung across the entrance to the Nampo Barrage, proclaiming the completion of the barrage.

Then, accompanied by the party and government officials and foreign guests, he went round the monuments and set-ups of the barrage and enjoyed a bird-eye's view of the barrage from the observatory.

At that moment the first train carrying construction ran on the track laid on the grand dam cutting 8 kilometres across the sea and large cargo ships of several dozen thousand-ton class passed through the locks.

Cheers of hurrah rocked the skies and earth and a salvo of thousands of guns was fired.

President Kim Il Sung expressed deep satisfaction over the successful construction of the modern Nampo Barrage, a great edifice of eternal value, in a short period by the People's Army soldiers and constructors.

He highly appreciated their noble exploits in creating the asset of eternal significance for the prosperity and happiness of the nation and displaying the party's authority and the honor of the country by successfully completing the Nampo Barrage with their indomitable fighting spirit.

Meanwhile, President Kim Il Sung, together with builders of the Nampo Barrage, appreciated a music and dance performance given that day at the February 8 House of Culture by the Korean People's Army song and dance ensemble in congratulation of labour innovators on the construction of the barrage.

Advantages

(Continued from page 4)

ton ships can reach it.

In addition 12 more locks are planned for the 450 meters long valley of the River Taedong. The Mirim and Ponghwa locks have already been built.

When these 12 locks have been built the rivers Taedong and Chaeryong will have effectively been turned into a big canal, which will be further linked to the River Ryonghung flowing into the East Sea and thus linking the East and West seas.

Water Supply

A large artificial lake has been produced with a surface of 372 sqkm., a depth of 14 meters and a pondage of 2.7 billion cubic meters which corresponds to 2.5 times Tokyo's annual consumption.

The water from the artificial lake is available for agriculture, industry and waterworks.

About 300,000 hectares of arable land are at present being reclaimed on the west coast. Work is expected to finish in 1988. This area is 1.5 times the size of Tokyo. The reclaimed land will now have no water problems thanks to the Nampo Barrage. About 3 million tons of paddy rice are expected to be produced on this land significantly contributing to the food production capacity of the DPRK.

There is a concentration of smelteries, glasshouses, dockyards, truck factories and other industries in Nampo with a need for a good water supply. This benefit will be felt as Nampo continues to grow and develop into an international port city.

Electric Power

Electric power is now being produced at the Nampo Barrage and this will be expanded in the future as twelve more locks are planned.

Hydroelectric power stations are already in operation at the Mirim and Ponghwa locks.

Fish Farming

Fish farming is conducted on the man-made lake. An office for fish breeding has been set up. Within 2-3 years fresh water fish such as carps, crucian carps, eels and catfish will be being bred.

Recreational Facilities

Since the River Taedong has been turned into an artificial lake the climate has been made milder around the lake and the scenery improved.

Near the lake, health resorts and camps have been built. Passenger ships and cruise liners will be commissioned. Furthermore, recreational facilities for workers such as parks, beaches and amusement parks are planned for Pido Island.

Prevention of Flood

The barrage will effectively prevent floods, thus removing this hazard from the lives of the local people, who have been troubled by flooding for a long time.

Message to Hu

(Continued from page 1)

modernizations and build socialism in a way suitable to China since the third plenary meeting of 11th central committee of the party.

"The changes in the People's Republic of China constitute a major contribution to the world revolutionary people's common cause of sovereignty, independence and socialism.

"It is our party's consistent and invariable policy to steadily consolidate and develop the traditional Korea-China friendship and to treasure it.

"We will as ever exert every effort to constantly consolidate and develop through generations the indestructible fraternal friendship and unity between the parties, governments and people of our two countries."

In the last part of the message, President Kim wished the Chinese party and people there "greater success in their struggle to build a modernized socialist power, have Taiwan returned to the motherland and reunify the whole of China."

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